party—or important parts of it.

If any reliance can be placed on the returns of men bers elected to the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, thus far, there will be an anti-democratic majority of five in that body, supposing that the towns yet to be heard from should all elect democrats. The disputes on this subject are all about men. It seems that there are several democrats chosen to the House who were elected to that body by combinations of anti-Nebraska democratic, whigs and free sollers, over the regular democratic candidates. These men are claimed by both parties, and it would be a difficult matter to classify them. The two members from Gofstown are rlaimed by both parties, by the coalitionists, because they belong to that party, while the democrats say that they are not legally chosen, and that the places will be given to their opponents. The coalition seems to have shown but little tact in managing matters. The defeat of Mr. J. C. Hale, at Dover, by whig voles, caused the loss of coalition members in some other places. In one town, where the majority against Colonel Baker was seventy, and where no choice of Representatives was made on the first sldy or on the second, two democrats were chosen on the Chirch, in consequence of the anger of the free soliers at the defeat of Mr. Hale. They were so much enraged at his defeat that they even forget the Nebraska bill, and went in for men of whose opinions on that subject they dual no knowledge. The Sinte Senate will be thoroughly partit Nebraska. majority of five in that body, supposing that the towns

## Our Utica Correspondence.

UTICA, March, 20, 1861. The Name Law in the Legislature-If it Passes the House

Will the Governor Veto It?

The HERALD is inclined to doubt the plack of the Gov ernor in putting his veto upon the sumptuary liquor law now engaging the attention of the Legislature. It may dispel its doubts ; for rely upon it the Governor has not Buly the sagacity to see plainly his own interest in this 2hing, but the "pluck" also to conform to it. The law is wrong in itself, besides being partial and un-

pqual; and all such laws should be arrested. But it is an anomaly in this boasted free country, and will prove ruineus to thousands of honest and good men all over 2he State. There are millions of capital invested at the present time in distilleries, which would be, if this ini quitous and unequal law is allowed to pass, a total loss. In some counties, also, in this State-Otsego and Madison For instance-many of our best farmers would be ruined For all their money invested in barley and hops would be Entirely out off-and all for what? Merely to gratify the prude whims and delusive notions of a few fanatical pseudo reformers. It is an experiment which should not be tried to gratify any men, far less such a class as are now clamoring for it.

But it is manifest that the wire-workers at Albany do not desire the passage of this law, particularly at this session-or if it must go through both houses, (and they are doing all they can to prevent it) -the next best thing is To postpone its taking effect until after the next annual effection. And why this delay in giving effect to the bill,

Blection. And why this delay in giving effect to the bill, if the people demand its immediate passage? The answer is apparent, and well knewn to Thurlow Weed and the particular friends of Wm. H. Seward.

A Legislature has to be chosen mext fall, which is to Send him back to the United States Senate—or some botter man in his place; but if Gov. Seymour should veto this bill it is feared by the Albany politicians that a Legislature would be chosen which might not only be inclined to consign Mr. Seward to private life, but send flow. Seymour to the Senate in his stead.

This, I say, is well known to the asgacious man who has been for a few years past in the habit of moulding whig legislatures to his will, and how to avoid such as apparent calamity requires him to call into requisition all his tact and skill.

whig legislatures to his will, and how to avoid such an apparent calamity requires him to call into requisition sli his tact and skill.

Of course all the billingagate of Greeley and his assectives in mischief, would be let loose upon Gor. Seymour; and he would probably work himself, as he did upon a regent occasion, into such a state of mind and indignation that he would draw a long breath, and "confess to an utter ashaustion of rhetoric" upon the subject.

But Gor. Seymour is elevated far above all their attacks—the purity of his personal character will protect and shield him from all their assaults—and the people will also protect him in staying the tide of fanaticism. The eyes of the whole State are now upon him; and, knowing as we do the man—his independence, his intelligence and firmness—we shall await the denomement of this matter with entire confidence in the result.

UTICA.

The Invasion of Canada by the Russians.

[From the Toronto Colonist, March 20.]
It seems that an order of some sort from the British
government (whether from the Privy Council or Secretary of State for the Colonies, does not appear) has come
nut from England, directing the seizure of letters sent to
foreign parts, if suspected of being intended for Russia;
and, it is asserted, that, two days after the coming out
of the order on letter for the Empegor of Russia was acand, it is asserted, that, two days after the coming out off the order, a letter for the Emperor of Russis was accasally intercepted, by the authorities in the Quebee Post Office, subjected to the deliberations of the Council and the opinions of the law officers, who expressed the opinion that the contents amounted to high treason. What the routents of this letter were is not positively known, but sufficient has transpired to lead to the belief that it embedded the following programme:—That some thousands of Russian veterans, too old in the service to desert it, influenced by large promises, should be introduced into the States in the dress of peaceful emigrants, without even their nationality being declared—an easy matter from the difference of language and race in the Russian service—a depot of arms formed on the frontier, and at one moment the whole to rush, by rail, unarmed and unannounced, to the crossing point, there to assume weapons, tadges and colors, and at once dash into Canada and attempt Quebe by a coup de main from the plains. It was further suggested that some attempts should be made by the Russian government to bring about a secret annierstanding with the United States for the partition of British territory in America, so to be arranged as to leave the question of slavery in its present position, that is, to give as much to the slave States as to the free States, the marrifice of the West Indies, and, if need be, a large slice of Mexico, to be included in such arrangement between the two powers.

The Mercury adds:—"Now, when we reflect on the fact of the order, a letter for the Emperor of Russia was :

sacrifice of the West Indies, and, if need be, a large slice of Mexico, to be included in such arrangement between the two powers.

The Mercury adds:—"Now, when we reflect on the fact that there are Russian land officers in the United States, we cannot look on the matter as one merely fit for laughter. Ten thousand foreigners weekly arrive and pass through New York. As for the disguise of the emigrants, acthing is cader; they might be sent in neutral ships, and in fact so landed as to be at it before they could be beteeted. The large manufactures of arms in the United States, the immense emigration, and our two summer lays vicinity to New York, all show that it will be proper to take precautions against any Lopez like brigand plot of the kind, whose failure the loyalty and patriotism of our people are a sufficient guarantee for, but the expense and confusion attendant on the attempt ought to be twoided. In point of fact, a portion of the militia ought to be at once embodied and drilled; this is the only security against any attempt that might be made of the mature referred to. Some five hundred and fifty regular troops in garrison are not the force likely to overcome such designs. The knowledge that some thousands of cliticens would fall to arms would persuade even enthurissm theeff of the hopelessness of attempting to wrestfrom Great Britain the glorious vantage ground of Cape Diamond. Neither would we conceal the peculiar dangers attendant on the present position of progress towards war.

Diamond. Neither would we conceal the peculiar dangers attendant on the present position of progress towards war.

Lord Clarendon, in his place in Parliament, declared hist England was not at war with Russis; the result is that England was not at war with Russis; the result is that England was not at war with Russis; the result is that England and France collectively or separately cannot take that attitude towards neutrals which the laws of nations allow in the event of open and declared war. A neutral flag at present must of necessity cover any energe, whether of men, arms, or ammunition; but where hestilities are officially announced; this doctrine extends not to goods "contraband of war," nor to allen "enemics travelling at see." On the contrary, such goods so contraband, that is to say, cannon, arms, munitions of war, liveries or uniforms for soldiers, and victual for deleaguered or blockading places, are forfeited to the beligerent against which they were to have been used, and who has seried them en reute for his enemies' service. Howeverment, moreover, ought not to forget that our neighbor is the power which in and previous to 1812, advocated the doctrine that the flag covers the eargo Even in reference to goods contraband of war, a doctrine opposed to naval laws since navies were, and which the Justed States might be at the present moment in a spirit to forego in reference to military property and combatant subjects of Russia.

We have dealt more seriously with this matter than heany will think it warranted by the fast of the intercepted letter, but, we do so, convinced that it is only in darkness and allence that the Emperor of Russia can advance the ambitious designs of his tortuous policy; that has surest means of defeating such designs, is a steady reliance on public opinion, whether in England, the States or the colonies and further, that it is useless to conceal the fact that the apathy of the British government, and he facilitation of seem communication, permit of sudden attempts against British

Appeared on their face the most extravagant and improliable.

Now we are not alarmists; neither would we fear for
the result, should an attempt of the kind alluded to be
made. Every man in Canada understands the use of
arms, and in the hour of need every man, from the lowper to the highest, clear grit, or fossil; reformer, or chagreative, will stand forth in defence of the country.
We agree with the Mercury, that it is better at all times
to be prepared for any treacher; that may possibly
attempted, and it is hard to say what the autocrat of
grassis, in his madness and anger, may not attempt.

The fany invaders of the kind come to us, we can promuse them such a welcome as will prevent their ever
faring us.

Political Intellige Political Intelligence.

ITEMS AND GOSSIF ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.
An anti-Nebraska meeting of the Germans of Chicago,
was held on the 16th inst., and the Tribune says, at the
conclusion of the Nebraska meeting, au immense procession, preceded by a band of music and with an effigy of
Douglas in front, marched to the public square, where
the figure was burned amid the jeers and groans of a
vast assemblage. A rope was tightened around the neck
of the "Little Giant," and surmounting the caricature
was the inscription, "Douglas, the Benedict Ara.id of
1854!"

1854 "

The clergy of Pittsburg, Pa., held a meeting on the 16th inst., and "In the name of God and religion—In the name of humanity and liberty—for the honor of our country and its influence over the world, respectfully and earnestly protested against the passage of the bill for the organization of new Territories, now before Congress, commonly known as the Nebraska bill."

The citizens of Waltham, Mass., had the privilege on the 17th inst. of gazing upon a figure daugling from one of the large elm trees in front of the post office, intended to represent Senator Bouglas, having a slave whip in his hand, a placard on his breast bearing his name, and another on his back, with the following inscription: 'Traitor to Liberty.''

and another on his back, with the following inscription:

'Traitor to Liberty.'

The following gem of a resolution was adopted at a recent whig convention in New Haven county, Conn. —

Resolved, That if the South seeks agitation, the South shall have it—and that freedom shall go South before slavery shall come North.

The whigs at Nantucket, Mass., at their convention held on the 17th inst., passed the following resolutions in relation to the Nebraska question:

Resolved, That in common with the whole whig party of the North, we utterly condemn the perfidious attempt now making in the Congress of the United States to repeal the Missouri compromise, and that we look to the convention for an expression of the sentiments of the whigs of this district upon a measure which has palpably for its object the extension of the area and influence of slavery, in contemptuous defiance of the most solemn compact.

The whigs of Boone county, Missouri, take a different

whigs of this glarici upon a measure which mas parabaly for its object the extension of the area and influence of slavery, in contemptuous defiance of the most solemn compact.

The whigs of Beone county, Missouri, take a different view of the Nebraska question from those of Nantucket. They say, that although the people of Missouri have always been willing to abde by the Missouri compromise, as they have repeatedly declared through their General Assembly, yet believing that the best and only just mode of settling the slavery question, is to submit it to the judgment of the people, we approve of the establishment of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with power in the people who may settle in these Territories to regulate the subject of slavery within their own limits according to their own pleasure.

The whigs of Marion county, Missouri, have also taken a stand in favor of the Nebraska question, and at a convention held on the 11th inst., they proclaimed their platform as follows:

Whereas, In view of the approaching election, to be held in August next, it becomes proper that the whig party of Marion should express its opinion on the great topics which now occupy a prominent position in the public mind, so that its position in said county may be well understood, and not misrepresented, during the ensuing contest; therefore, be it resolved by this meeting, 1st. That the whig party in the said county of Marion will hereafter, as heretofore, be governed by its well known and well defined conservative and republic principles.

2d. Resolved that the whigs of Marion county are in favor of the immediate organization of the Nebraska Territory, and that we endorse and are in favor of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, which has passed the Senate, and was introduced therein by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, believing as we do that said bill asserts the true whig doctrine on the subject of alsevery, which is this—that the people of the Territories are competent to regulate their own domestic institut

The Salem Register says that the "Know Nothings," or reformers, have now full sway in the city, as there is not a single member of last year left in any branch of the government.

# Anticipated Trouble About the Liquor Law in

Anticipated Trouble About the Liquor Law in Michigan.

A Port Huron correspondent of the Detroit Tribuse writes as follows:—

We are having rather severe times here in enforcing the Maine law. Those suffering from its enforcement, by way of reprisal, are firing the form—and property to the amount of \$30,000 was hast week consumed by fires set by these murderous incendiaries. Not content with endeavoring to burn up the buildings, they endeavored to cut off all egress from them by fastening the doors, so that the clerks could not get out. At one establishment three men barely escaped with their lives by means of a bed-cord fastened to the window sash in the third story from the ground. Rev Mr. Wastell had two sons that escaped by this rope. They had none of them time to take with them a particle of clothing, and one of the boys—the youngest—was so far gone that the others had to put him out of the window before he could help himself, and their hands, owing to the smallness of the rope, were dreadfully cut.

They made preparation to fire the other part of the town; placed there shavings and matches ignited together; but owing to a little haste on account of the approach of the watch, who had been stationed for that purpose, it did not go off. Suspicions attach to two men who have been imprisoned in the county jail on account of the violation of this law, and on account of which imprisonment the jail was burnt. They had several assistants; but, as yet, though many witnesses have been examined, no evidence has been elicited that throws any light upon this part of the transaction—that is, as to who are participants in the outrage.

These two men and eight or ten others are under arrest, and have been undergoing an examination since last Thursday. It is the firm determination of the law abiling portion of this community that in case sufficient evidence shall not be adduced to bind over these men in bonds so heavy as to deprive them of their fleeds, if there should be another building burnt, or if an assault should be

A Tornado in Alabama—Bridge Destroyed.

(From the Florence (Ala.) Gazette, March 10.]

It becomes our painful duty to announce that the Florence Landing was visited this morning with a destructive tornado, which destroyed much valuable property. The Florence bridge—that magnificent superstructure which spanned the Tennessee river, the pride and ernament of our town—was blown down, with the exception of two spans, and washed off. The bridge cost one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, and was insured only against fire, the company being unable to effect an insurance against wind. This heavy loss falls principally upon five persons—James Brine, James H. Weakly, John Simpson, Robert M. Patton and Martin Harkins. The loss will be heavy upon these gentlemen; but it will not affect them materially, as either of them is amply able to meet the liabilities of the company. Farmer, the keeper of the bridge, was in the office at the time of the occurrence, and he gives a most graphic description of the frightful scene. The office was much damaged, but Mr. Farmer sustained no injury. Fortunately no one was on the bridge at the time. A negro had just crossed, and the stage was about crossing, when the bridge was blown to atoms.

Nearly every house at the landing is destroyed. The large new brick warehouse just built by Kirkman & Rice was levelled with the ground, and is now nothing but a huge mass of ruins. The large framed warehouse used by them for storing cotton was also completely destroyed, and much of the lumber is blown near half a mile. We presume the loss of Kirkman & Rice is about \$2,000.

The commodious warehouse belonging to C. Gookin is also in vuins and as it was nearly full of occ. declering a late in vuins and as it was nearly full of occ. declering a late in vuins and as it was nearly full of occ. Gookin is also in vuins and as it was nearly full of occ. decker here is also in vuins and as it was nearly full of occ. decker here is also in vuins and as it was nearly full of occ.

\$2,000.
The commodious warehouse belonging to C. Gookin is also in ruins, and as it was nearly full of goods, they are of course much damaged. The loss of Mr. G. is also severe, and, we presume, will reach near \$2,000.
The brick warehouse used by Simpson, McAlister & Co. was damaged to some extent, but not seriously.

was damaged to some extent, but not seriously.

The Gale on Saturday.

Utica suffered much from the gale of Saturday. The most serious damage was the unroofing of the lock factory, and the prostration of the Western tower of St. Fairlek's Church.

At Rochester it was also severe.

At Hudson we learn that some damage was done to the iron rolling mill on the dock, and that nearly a dozen buildings were unroofed and chimneys blown down. In the North bay the shanties of several raliroad employes were secured by clothes lines thrown across the roof, and raliroad iron attached to either end.

At Coxsackie the steeple and roof were blown off one of the churches. At the Hudson raliroad depot, Cocksackie station, one side of the roof of the freight house was blown off and carried to the cast side of the track. A short distance below the chimneys of a beautiful country residence were prostrated, and the apple orchard injured. In the same vicinity trees were torn up by the roots, and barus unroofed.

At Castleton the roof of an elevated residence was carried.

At Castleton the roof of an elevated residence was car-

BUSINESS BEFORE THE PATENT OFFICE BUREAU. following is a synopsis of the business of

ten em	ten Luteut	Omce for th	e kist thir	teen years, com
menein	g January	1, 1841, and	ending Ja	nuary 1, 1354:-
	Applica-		Patents	Am't rec'd, du
Fear.	tions.	Cavents.	issued	ties, fees, de.
841	847	312	495	\$40,418 0
842	761	291	545	36,505 6
843	819	345	531	35,315 8
844	1,045	380	502	42,500 2
845	1,246	380	511	51,076 1
846	1.272	448	619	50,264 1
847	1.531	533	672	63,111 1
1848	1.628	607	660	67,576 6
849	1.955	596	1.076	80,563 1
1850	2,193	602	995	86,927 0
1851	2.258	760	869	95,788 6
1852	2.639	996	1.020	112,056 3
1853	2,673	901	958	121,527 4
WELDER	20.867			\$893.584.4
TO THE		7.120	9.353	2000 000 4

Total... 20,867 7,120 9,353 \$883,584 40
The arrears of unexamined new cases on the 1st of
January, 1854, smounted to 800; cases rejected, but not
withdraws, 2,500; estimated number of new applications
in 1854, 4,000; estimated number of cases to be caramined in 1854, (new,) 4,900; estimated number of cases to
be re-examined in 1854, (old.) 1,200. In 1848 the force
employed in the examining corps were four principal and
four assistant examiners; whole number of new applications, 1,628. In 1854 six principal and six assistant examiners; whole number of new applications, 2,258 In
1854 six principal, six assistant, and six sub-assistant;
whole number of new applications, (probably,) 4,000; on
hand, unexamined, January 1, 1854, 800; new cases to be
examined in 1864, 4,800. Besides this there will be the
re-examination of returned cases, applications for reissue, and applications for extension.—Washington Star,
Morch 20.

THE ICE AT TORONTO.—The Toronto Globe of the 17th inst. says:—The westerly wind yesterday forencen canned the ice to give way rapidly towards Jacques' and Haya' wharf. It blew half a gale from the northwest in the atternoon, and the effect was immediately percentible. A strong casterly breeze would quickly clear the bay, as the ice is very weak and decaped.

Great Dam ge by Floods.

Great Dam ge by Pleods.

AST DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—DAMAGES TO RAIL—
ROADS IN INDIANA.

The Bardstows, Ky., Herald, of Saturday, March II, gives the following account of the freshet of last week in that section:—

We have had the largest, and we suppose by the reports we have already heard, the most destructive freshet ever known in these parts. The Beech Fork yesterday was higher than it was in the year 1808. The bridge on the Nashville turnpike was built, as was then considered, above the high water mark; but this time the water not only reached it, but it dashed furiously against the weather boarding at least eighteen inches deep—in that manner forming a powerful suck, which tore to pieces everything which was hurried down the common channel of the river. The road on the morth side of the bridge was covered with water six feet deep—a rushing current, which we expect did great damage to the embankment over which it swept. There was quite a large weather boarded log house situated just above the bridge entirely moved away. As it started, it was first borne by the current toward the hill, but changing its course it was carried directly down against the bridge. It was then thrown back, and the eddying whirlood dassit beneath the bridge, from which it emerged a wreck—plank, rafters, and timbers whirling and bouncing on the muddy tide. The house was occupied, but the family escaped, but not without leaving some furniture. The grist and saw mills belonging to the estate of Ben. Hardin, deceased, situated some distance above the road, were moved about a hundred yards from their foundations, thus rendering them entirely useless. There has been a very large quantity of fencing destroyed, and much stock and provender lost. It will take an immense amount of labor to place affairs as they were before the rain. It rained steadily, and often hard, twenty-four hours. The ground is entirely saturated with water. Some wells in our town were filled to overflowing yesterdsy.

The New Albany Ledger furnishes some items with ref

the New Albany and Salem Railroad at various points along the line.

The bridge over Jack's Defeat, which gave way several days since, precipitating the locomotive Salem and tender, which were on it at the time, into the stream below, will be temporarily trusselled, so as to admit of the passage of the cars in a day or two. The locomotive and tender have both been taken from the creek, but slightly damaged.

At the deep rock cut beyond Bloomington the banks have given way, and the track is covered to the depth of several feet with earth and heavy rock. Also at a deep cut this side of Harrodsburg, the embankments have taken a "slide," covering the track to the distance of about three hundred yards, with earth and trees. At two other "cuta" beyond and one this side of Bedford, the banks have likewise caved in on the track, rendering the passage of trains over the road impossible.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY ON THE GRAND

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY ON THE GRAND

the banks have likewise caved in on the track, rendering the passage of trains over the road impossible.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY ON THE GRAND RIVER—BOTH GALT BRIDGE DESTROYED.

(From the Galt (Canada West) Reporter.]

Since the period of the great fire in Main street, in this village, no such calamity has befallen us as that which occurred yesterday, in the destruction of both bridges over the Grand river in this town, and a mass of other property throughout the whole sweep of that river, from Bridgeport to its discharge into the lake.

The river has begin frozen this season to a great, but not a very alarming extent. But on Tuesday last, owing to the extreme warmth of the weather and a partial rise in the river, the ice on the upper parts became blosened from the banks, and became huddled up in immense piles against every obstruction, and of course more particularly against the bridges. The river continued to rise during the night, and the ice to accumulate between Galt and Carliele, and on Wednesday, about noon, the downward tendency of the unwieldly materials received a violent impetus by the destruction of a bridge over the Grand river near Bridgeport, belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning the ice began to break up and tumble over the dam. It came away at first in small and broken up pieces, and gave rise to no great alarm. Every second however increased the danger, for in half an hour the river had risen above four feet—the velocity of the water had fearfully increased the danger, for in half an hour the river had risen above four feet—the velocity of the water had fearfully increased the danger now became imminent; and at a quarter to eleven o'clock all fears were realized by a whole avalanche of ice, impelled by some prodigious trees, a fierce wind and an irresistible torrent behind, crushing up against the western pier of the bridge, and carrying it off as easily as a child handles its doll.

The noble bridge between Main street and Queen square has,

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Mrs. T. S. Hamilin has a benefit at the Bowery theatre this evening, when she will appear in two of her best characters, as will be found expressed in the bills of the day. Mr. E. Eddy and Mr. J. R. Scott, also appear.

day. Mr. E. Eddy and Mr. J. R. Scott, also appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest will play "Hamlet"
this evening, by request of many of his admirers. On
the last performance of this play a large number of persons were unable to obtain admittance to the theatre.

BUITON'S THEATRE.—Two five act counciles are announced for this evening for the benefit of Miss Raymond. The pieces seelected are "The Heir at Law," and
"She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. Burton and all fits excellent company appear in both pieces.

NATIONAL THEATER—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced for this afterneon and evening, with little Cordelia Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Prior in the principal parts. Mrs. Prior's benefit to-morrow evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER—Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," as arranged by Mr. Wallack, is to be played this evening, with the original east, at this theatre. Mr. Walcot's comedietta, "A Good Fellow," is to be added. The whole making up a first rate bill.

The whole making up a first rate bill.

BARNUN'S MUSEUM.—The moral drama, "The Old Brewery," continues to attract large numbers of citizens and strangers. It is to be played this evening, and there is to be a dramatic performance this afternoon.

CREST'S MUSEUMS.—The hall, 472 Broadway, is still filled by admiring crowds every evening. A variety of novelties are being given this week, and they will be found fully expressed in the bills. Jerry Bryant's benefit takes place next Saturday night.

WOOD'S MUSEUMS.—The Visition Court.

Wood's Minstrairs.—The Virginia Capids will be "around" this evening to amuse their riends who drop in at 444 Broadway. Other good things are also an-

NOUNCEAL STATES AND A STATES AN

way, attracts a large crowd every day and evening. The Fat Lady and the Lilliputian King are among its principular of the Lilliputian of the Lill

THE CAMPRELL'S HAVE COME, at 495 Broadway, and the people are going to see them in large numbers. The band is an excellent one.

is an excellent one.

The Propris can see the "Whole Word" at 377 and 379 Broadway. Mr. Hart conducts the exhibition.

Mr. Drort, a popular actor, takes his benefit on Thursday evening at Wallack's Theatre, and as he has hosts of friends and admirers in this city, the house will doubtless be an overflow. In the bill of entertainment he presents a sterling comedy and other attractions.

MRS. Mowart is now performing a farewell engagement at Baltimore, having lately completed one in Charleston, S. C. We understand that Mr. Ritchie has recently joined her for a brief visit, but is shortly to return to Richmond to rejoin Mrs. M. in Boston some time early in June, when they are to be married.

M'LLE DE L'AMOTTE, Aptomas, harpist, Robert Holler, and Miss Brainard, are giving concerts in Boston.

Late European journals state that Wagner is writing an opera which will occupy three evenings in the performance. The subject is from the "Niebelungen Lied."

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Defore Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Maker 21.—Application for Divorce on the Ground of Instantity.—Isaac Courson against Elizabeth Courson.—In this case a trial was had some months since, instituted by the mother of the plaintiff for a divorce between her son and the defendant, on the ground that Isaac Courson was not of sound mind when he married. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the validity of the marriage, and an application was since made for a new trial. Judge Roosevelt granted a new trial on the plaintiff paying \$250 to the defendant within ten days.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

the defendant within ten days.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

Holeas Corpus.—Bould Soldier Boys.—In the Motter of Augustus Skinsick and Others, Menors.—In this case it appeared that Skinsick, a Prussian, and seven or eight youthful companions, went on a spree on St. Patrick's day, and while in a state of obliviousness enlisted in the United States Army. The present application was for their discharge, as they were all under age. This fact being proved, his Honor granted their discharge.

Brougsts .- The late Joseph Otis, formerly of this city, who recently died at Norwich, Ct., among of quests, left the following liberal sums :— To the Ots Library at Norwich. Union Theological Seminary, New York Union Theological Country
Yale College

American Board of Foreign Missions
Home Missionary Society American Board of Foreign Missions. 3,250
Home Missionary Society. 3,250
American Tract Society. 3,250
American Seamen's Society. 2,500
American Bible Society. 2,2000
Beloit College, Iowa. 2,000
Beloit College, Iowa. 2,000
Female Assistance Society, New York. 1,250
Cleveland Seminary, Ohio. 1,000
Indigent Members, 2d Church, Norwich. 1,000
Mr. Olis also made provision for the High School in
Norwich to the amount of \$3,500 to \$3,700.
The executors of the will are Augustine Averill and
William C. Bowers, of New York; Ana Otis, of New Loadon; and Charles Johnson, of Norwich.

Superior Court.

Superior Court.

PART FIRST.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

March 21.—Edmond D. Presson and C. D. Waison against Wm. F. Schmidt and George Balchen.—This case, which has occupied the court for several days past, was a suit to recover damages on a charter party effected for the plaintiffs by the defendants. It was alleged that in February, 1863, the captain of the bark Gisour, owned by plaintiffs applied to the defendants to obtain a charter for the vessel. The defendants accordingly obtained the charter party for the vessel from Aguirre 2 Galway for a voyage from New York to Callao, 2. \$15 per ton, and in a few days after they (defendants) made a charter party with the captain of the bark in their own names, for the same voyage, at \$12 per ton. When the plaintiffs ascertained this fact they repudiated the charter party which the defendants had made with the captain, and this action is brought to recover back the difference between the first and second charter party. It was contended for the defence that the defendants did not act as agents of the plaintiffs, but that they made the charter party with the captain of the vessel on their own account. The Court charged that if the defendants, as agents of the plaintiffs, made the charter party with Aguirre & Galway, and that the plaintiffs made no waver of that contract, the plaintiffs must recover. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$1,835.

PART SECOND.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

Aguirre & Galway, and that the plaintiffs made no waver of that contract, the plaintiffs must recover. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$1,835.

PART SECOND.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

Burr Wakeman against Austin Sherman.—This was an action brought to recover the value of two promissory notes, each for \$626 81, payable in one and two years, made by the defendant in Becember, 1834—about twenty years ago. Dr. Sherman, the defendant, was engaged formerly in the patent medicine business, and the manufacture of "Sherman's Lozenges." but having failed in business, took the benefit of the bankrupt law, in 1841. The plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. H. G. Deforest, and N. Blunt, relied for a recovery upon the defendant's acknowledgment of his indebtedness, and a verbal promise made by the defendant after the notes were outlawed, and after he had been discharged from his debts and liabilities, to pay the same as soon as his means would enable him to. He afterwards having been successful in the sale of lozenges, and realized some \$40,000 from one year's sales, the plaintiff in 1845, brought a suit on the same notes, and recovered a verdict against the defendant, which was subsequently set aside and reversed by the Court of Appeals, and this new trial ordered. The de-endant's counsel, Messrs. Charles O'Conor and General Sandford, set up in bar to a recovery, the statute of limitation, and the defendant's discharge under the two-thirds act; and also that the defendant never made any subsequent acknowledgment to the plaintiff, or any one on his behalf, of his indebtedness to the latter, or made any promise to pay him the notes in question; but that such admission and promise, if ever made, were made to third parties, and therefore not binding upon the plaintiff. The jury being unable to agree, were discharged; so that the cause of notion, which is already of nineteen years standing, is destined to be, perhaps, some time longer in litigation.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Besbe.

Marcet 21.—The court resumed its sitting to-day at the usual hour, when several persons were brought up to receive the sentence of the court, having been convicted last week of various felonies and misdemeanors. The court room was densely crowded all day with lawyers and spectators.

court room was densely crowded all day with lawyers and spectators.

Grand Larceny.—George Smith, on conviction of stealing several violins, concertinas, opera glasses and other musical instruments, the property of Joseph Burke, of 88 Spring street, and valued by him at \$300, was sentenced to two years and six months of "durance vile," in the State prison at Sing Sing.

Riot and Assault and Battery.—Thos. Connelly, who by the evidence in yesterday's trial of the members of engine companies Nos. 30 and 48, for riot in Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, was so clearly shown to be one of the rioters, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was remanded for sentence.

Carrying a Slung Shot.—Thos. McNabb, who was convicted last week of having a slung shot in his possession contrary to the statutes of this State, was sentenced to one year's confinement in the State prison.

Petit Larceny.—Henry Williams, indicted for grand larceny, it having been alleged in the indictment that he stole a pig of copper valued at \$30, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months' confinement in prison.

Motion for an Arrest of Judgment.—In the case of Capt.

larceny, and was sentenced to four months' confinement in prison.

Motion for an Arrest of Judgment.—In the case of Capt. Thistle, proprietor of the hair dying establishment known as Lovett's Wahpene store, and who was convicted last week of an assault and battery upon Deputy Sheriff Folsom, while he was endeavoring to serve a writ of execution upon him, the counsel for the defence argued at some length for an arrest of judgment. Decision deferred.

ACQUITTALS.

Constructive Larceny.—Joseph Gutman was then placed at the bar, charged with having appropriated \$1,200, the property of Henry F. Kent, merchant, who had sent it enclosed to him in drafts to pay duties. The evidence for the prosecution failing to sustain the charge preferred in the indictment, the Assistant District Attorney abandoned the case, and the accused was discharged from custody.

Burglary in the Second Degree.—John Lyon, a one armed pediar, was tried and acquitted of burglariously entering a dwelling house in Fast Nineteenth street, it being shown that he was intoxicated on the occasion, and entered the house by mistake.

Meeting of the Board of Ten Governors.

The regular weekly meeting of this Board was held yesterday, at their rooms in the Rotunda, Park.

Present—Governors Draper, Duke, Herrick, West, Dugro, Townsend, Conover, Henry, and Pinckney.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and appropried.

proved.

The following statement was made as to the numbers remaining at the end of the last week in the following public institutions:

NUMBER REMAINING WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1864.

Bellevue Hospital 656	Smallpox Hospital 33
Lunatic Asylum 557	Work-house 536
Alms House 1,198	Randall's Island 1.018
Penitentiary 882	" Hospital, 232
" Hospital., 336	City Prison 258
Total	5,708
Deceased	
	. 18545.747
Admitted from 11th to 18th	
m.4.1	4 414

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, nitested by the President and Secretary.

Gov. Drains offered a resolution to abolish the sewing department on Randall's Island. He supported this resolution by an eloquent and aminated speech. He said he thought it outrageous that the youth of this island should be brought in contact with the convicts on Blackwell's Island, who had no business, or were of no use in the sewing department. These convicts occupied a greated of sleeping room, crowding the children into small come, and they ought to be got rid of and sent where they belong. He did not wish to influence the Board, but he wished to record his vote in favor of abolishing this department. He had brought this question up years ago, but it had always been put off, on the plea for time, are. He called for immediate action.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted, amended as follows:—

Resolved, That the sewing department of Randall's slant be abolished on and after the 7th day of April next.

On motion, a special committee of three, consisting of

next.

On motion, a special committee of three, consisting of Governors West, Pinckney, and Duke, were appointed to receive and take charge of the Legislature, if they accept the invitation to visit our public institutions.

The Board then adjourned.

American Institute-Farmer's Club. The regular meeting of this society was held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, at noon yesterday. Judge Livingston presided, and Mr. Henry Meigs officiated as

The subject of spring planting was announced as the regular subject of discussion,

Professor Marss made some extended remarks upon what are called "cold frame plants," such as cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoll, &c., and advocated early planting cauliflowers, broccoli, &c., and advocated early planting for all that genus. It was equally applicable to tomatoes. Those who raised tomatoes found them worth four deliars per basket the first week, and four shillings the second. They, therefore, raised them as early as practicable. This early planting was true of almost everything. Few plants, however, profited by deep planting, and to some it was very injurious; the carrot was one of these—plant it an inch deep and it would probably never see the light—balf an inch seemed to be the medium in light soils in which the carrot may be planted with cratain germination. As to the spring planting of fruit trees, Professor M. thought that in some varieties spring planting was better than fall, as with peaches. They should not be put, however, into small holes, but large ones, which should be refilled with the surface soils.

The SECRETARY read an extract from the proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, relating to the culture of boets, at a meeting held April 21, 1852.

Professor MATES submitted some find specimens of Catawba wine, from Gueinnati, Ohio, produced from chomical manures from like vines.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next.

offer their stock in the market. The bids were, for Cumberland, 323; for Ulster, 1%; for Potomac, 3%; for Hiwassee, 5%; for Boston and Pittsburg, 140; for Copper Falls, 58; for Phenix Copper, 8; for Windsor, 4%; for Flint Steel, 31/4; for Fulton, 15/4; for Mineral, 1/4; for Al-

MONEY MARKET.

There was a very buoyant stock market this morning

at the first board, with quite an increase in the amount of transactions. There were a number of cash buyers

in the street, pro ably bears taking in their shorts in

TUESDAY, March 21-8 P. M.

Gardiner company will be more fortunate than most Southern mining companies. #

We have seen a piece of gold-bearing quarts from the Wyckoff mine, of most extraordinary richness. It is as fine a specimen as any that we have seen from California. A few barrels such stuff would do well.

A letter from the Phenix Gold states:-A letter from the Phenix Gold states:—

Everything is progressing finely as regards the raising of ores. The barrier is turning out some of splendid quality. The vein is richer than ever before, and is daily increasing in size. We commence this morning in sinking a new whim shaft at the Orchard mine. The two runners for our new Chilian mills are on the ground; both will be up in eight or ten days. We shall then have at work two Chilian mills and six heads of stamps, capable of crushing and grinding at least treble the quantity we have heretofore been working.

New companies are being formed daily to work gold mines in the South. It is not possible to doubt that some

mines in the South. It is not possible to doubt that some few of them will do well. But the great majority, we fear, which start with an enormous capital and expensive machinery, on the strength of a few promising sur face indications, are destined to end in ruin to the stockholders, and no little disgrace to those directly instrumental in introducing them to the public. They injure the interests of mining throughout the country, and damage the character of sound enterprises of the same

The Cumberland Coal Company have elected another President, Mr. Andrew Mehaffey. Mr. Douglas, who was elected a few days ago, found, after an examination of the

affairs of the company, that his health was bad, and ac-cordingly resigned. We trust that Mr. Mehaffey's consti-tution is sound.

After the adjournment of the board the following stocks and bonds were sold at auction by Simeon

Draper:-A. H. Muller & Co.'s regular weekly auction sales of stocks will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, at half-past 12 o'clock to-morrow, Wednesday, the 22d

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day amount to \$141,251; the payments were \$296,624 70-leaving a balance of \$8,112,495 31.

There were rumors of failures down town to-day. A Belgian house in Beaver street, and a jobbing house in Cortlandt street, are named.

The tells on the Illinois and Michigan canal, now open have been reduced full thirty-five per cent., as compared with last year. The current operations of the Treasury Department o

Saturday, the 18th instant, were as follows:-ous sources.
For the War Department
For repaying for the War Department.
For the Interior Department.

The quantity of sugar in boxes exported from the island of Cuba during the year 1853, with the ports of shipment, was as follows:-Havana, 762,112; Matanzas, 311,306; Cienfuegos, 197,230; Cardenas, 128,271; Sagua la Grande, 90,089; Trinidad, 76,370; Santiago de Cuba, 62,938; San Juan de los Remedios, 30,440; Nuevitas, 13,-716; Santi Spiritu, 8,781; Santa Cruz, 843. Total boxes, 1.691.096.

It appears from a compilation of the returns made by the railroad companies of Massachusetts to the Legisla-ture, that the State is intersected by sixty-one lines, of which all but eight are in active operation. The aggregate capital of fifty-four of the railroad companies is \$60,799,900. The aggregate amount of capital paid in, is \$48,025,370; and the whole cost of construction was \$61,788,695. The aggregate length of these fifty-four railroads is 1,415 miles, of which 307 are laid with double track. The total earnings of thirty-five of the roads during the past year, were \$8,996,442; expense of working, \$5,292,630; net earnings, \$3,618,552. declared to the amount of \$2,512,255, by twenty-six rail-road companies. The debts owed by thirty-six of the sixty-one railroads, amount to \$17,718,344. The number of lives which were lost during the year past, by accidents, was 64; of which 16 were upon the Providence and Wercester, 10 upon the Western, 9 upon the Boston and Worcester, 8 upon the Fitchburg, and 7 upon the Old Colony.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Corning and New York Reliroad Company was held at Le Roy on the 16th inst., which was very largely attended. The Buffalo Courier gives the following summary of the proceedings:-

The Secretary presented and read to the meeting a very full and detailed statement of the affairs of the road, from which we are enabled to present the following brief 

\$500,000 of unpaid stock yet in the hands of the company.

The whole distance from Batavia to Corning, 100 miles, is finished and running; of the remaining thirty-five miles from Eatavia to Buffalo, the right of way is all obtained, the bridging, morenry, and grading completed, and the ties and fencing stuff are on the ground.

The first forty-five miles of the road complete and ready for running cost less than \$13,000 per mile. The entire portion from Batavia to Corning cost a fraction less than \$19,000 per mile, all complete.

It was resolved with great unanimity by the stock-boliers, to petition the Legislature to pass the bill now before it, authorizing the directors to issue preferred stock to the amount of one-third the original capital, at rot less than its per value, for the purpose of completing the road at the earliest possible moment. And from the spirit manifested by the stockholders present, there can hardly be a doubt but that the stock will be immeditable up, thereby enabling the company to finish the road to Befalo, with the necessary equipage, early the coming season.

We learn that notwithstanting the delays and detenting the road to Befalo, with the necessary equipage,

we learn that notwithstanting the delays and deten

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. road has cost less per mile than any other road in the State of New York, and we are assured that when com-pleted, it will be one of the most substantial, well built, and best paying roads upon its cost in the State. The annexed statement exhibits the condition of the

Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies of the State of New York on the 31st day of December, 1853, which have made their returns to the comptroller's department:-JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1858.

	anticipation of a more active demand and better prices,	NEW YORK, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1853.				
	at no distant day. It looks now as though we were upon	E.	6	9998	4.5	
1	the eve of another speculative excitement, and those	*	2	11.1	613	
ì	who have properly investigated the causes of the recent	The state of the s			800	
1	decline will probably be among the first to take hold. At	Company.	-	S Section 2	23.	
1	the first board to-day Illinois Central Bonds advanced 14	Company.	-	# # - E	= 23	89
1	per cent; New York Central Bonds, 1/4; Canton Company,			24.75	311	
1		ANTENNA DE LA CONTRA DEL CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DEL CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DEL CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DEL CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DEL CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DE LA CONTRA DE LA C	San San	E AL	252	
1	14; Florence and Keyport, 14; Nicaragua Transit, 14; Penn-	P	-	: 285	: 89	
ı	sylvania Coal, 1/4; Cumberland Coal, 1/4; Parker Vein, 1/4;	Ætna\$200,000	\$23,568	\$196,980	\$238,172	
1	New York Central Railroad, 1/4; Erie Railroad, 1/4; Read-	Albany 100,000 Astor Fire 150,000	2,985 7,161	78,835	143,943	
1	ing Railroad, 1; Michigan Central Railroad, 1/4. It will be	Arctic 250,000	41,929	163,400 209,500	186,028	
ì	seen by this that the improvement has been pretty gen-	Atlantic 150,000	4,371	160,850	266,094 173,969	
1	eral, and that the tone of the market is indicative of a	Broadway 200,000	8,662	179,614	229,895	
I		Beekman 200.000	29,095	165,006	207.616	
1	permanent reaction. The favorable returns made by the	Brooklyn 102,000	2,289	105,286	120,015	
1	banks for the week ending the 18th instant has, no doubt,	Commonwealth 250,000 Continental 500,000	9,651 15,539	203,850 502,775	262,131	
ł	been partially the cause of the sudden change in the	Columbia 200,000	5,926	193,600	575,579 217,933	
1	course of prices; but the recent depreciation in the mar-	City 210,000	3,273	265,200	829,539	
t	ket value of the leading fancies, has been of itself suffi-	Clinton 250,000	5,201	287,750	270,277	1
ł	cient to attract the attention of a new class of buyers,	Corn Exchange. 200,000	6,764	201,900	213,750	112
١	and it undoubtedly has, to some extent. The movement,	Commercial Fire 200,000	4,650	218,041 148,510	222,418 210,123	
ı	therefore, is a legitimate one, and we have confidence in	Citizens' 150,000 East River 150,000	1,937	127,253	157 962	
ł	it. Florence and Keyport is steadily moving upwards,	Eagle 300,000	10.250	210,910	879,731	
ł	we believe upon a solid basis. The prospect of Keyport	Empire City 200,000	4,331	305,500	226,489	
ł		Excelsior 200,000	68,201	131,400	199,601	
Ì	becoming a great railroad centre has created an active	Fulton 150,000 Firemens' 204,000	6,288	236,277	165,617	
I	demand for the stock, and those who hold are by no	Greenwich 200.000	18,406	194,081	289,718 240,546 227,891	3
Ì	means disposed to sell.	Grocers' 200,000	18,406 1,206	221,500	227,891	
ţ	At the second board to-day the market was firm at	\$10me 000,000	33,657	474,500	647,071 165,317 269,738	
ì	prices current in the morning, with a moderate demand	Hamilton 150,000	11,466 9,042	146,621 256,400	165,317	
١	for stock on time, principally buyers' option. Mining	Howard 250,000 Hanover 150,000	3,155	157,200	174,012	
l	stocks were active, and sold to a much greater extent	Harmony 150,000	67.660	82,601	150.320	
l	than usual. It is our impression that operators for a	Irving 200,000	4,888	210,850	218,106	
ł	rise will soon have control of the market.	Jenerson 200,000	8,203	291,646	319,037	
ł	A decided improvement was manifest at the Mining	Knickerbocker, 280,000	3,598	217,908 118,952	335,281 169,216	
١	Board this morning. Lehigh has again reached 31/2. Poto-	I afarge 150,000 I enox 150,000	29,252	121,250	162,448	
l		Lorillard 200,000	4,960	208,900	228,318	
١	mac is looking up though still % below the point it reached	Long Island 200,000	7,520	182,115	301,672	
l	ten days ago. Rutherford has improved %. North	Mech. & Trad's. 200,000	2,570 1,869	198,300	214,398	
١	Carolina sold freely, at 3% and 4. We understand the	Manhattan 250,000 Market 200,000	2,166	273,600 200,050	298,108 221,806	
ì	news from the mines has induced several large holders to	Mercantile 200,000	2,855	188,600	214,506	8
l	offer their stock in the market. The bids were, for Cum-	Merchants' 200,000	2,833	206,592	214,506 225,258	
ŀ	berland, 32%; for Ulster, 1%; for Potomac, 3%; for Hi-	Northwestern., 150,000	27,680	73,282	256,228	
ı	wassee, 5%; for Boston and Pittsburg, 140; for Copper	N. Y. Bowery 300,000 N. American 250,000	8,803 1,725	334,870 276,176	418,279 286,601	
l	Falls, 58; for Phenix Copper, 8; for Windsor, 4%; for	Nassau 150,000	739	154,764	180,664	
ľ	Flint Steel, 31; for Fulton, 15; for Mineral, 16; for Al-	North River 350,000	17,450	376,950	419,616	
ŀ	gomah, 4; for Gardiner Gold, 21/4; for Phenix Gold, 1/4;	N. Amsterdam, 200,000	8,383	193,550	215,406	
	for McCullock, 7%; for Conrad Hill, 70c., and for Gold	National 150,000 N. Y. Equitable. 210,000	2,691	223,400 242,775	253,537 316,875	
ŀ	Hill, 3%.	N. Y. F. & Mar. 200,000	16,992 12,285	177,921	295,646	
ľ		Niagara 200,000	7,870	206,100	252,089	
ŀ	One of the trustees of the Gardiner Gold mine reports	Peter Cooper 150,000	10,469	147,420	164,645	
ŀ	that he has recently made a fresh examination of the	Park 200,000	235	200,000	212,231	400
ł	property, and finds that the whole quarts range is richly	Pacific 200,000	5,862	204,205	238,018	
۱	auriferous. For a distance of upwards of two miles, he	Peoples' 150,000 Phenix 200,000	5,264 25,290	135,725 169,720	144,788 206,647 179,342 212,160	
ĺ	found gold everywhere by panning the soft decomposed	Republic 150,000	1,004	169,900 67,600	179,342	1
ĺ	matter; and in taking the results of these experiments as	Rutger's 200,000	105,293 4,198	67,600	212,100	
I	a basis for calculation, he finds that this decomposed	Reliance Mutual 250,000	4,198	105,818	346,644	
ı	matter would give the enormous yield of \$200 to the ton.	St. Nicholas 150,000 St. Mark's 150,000	47,463	109,050	167, <b>600</b> 164,937	
ĺ	If these results are verified by the actual workings, the	Stuyvesant 200,000	7,721	180,390	223,060	
١		United States 250,000	7,622	297,550	308,288	
ĺ	Gardiner company will be more fortunate than most	Williamsb'g Cty 150,000	4,917	147,300	166,916	
ĺ	Southern mining companies.	Washington 200,000	3,152	207,113	223,375	1

Total.....\$13,306,000

848,706 12,773,084

Losses during year, in-cluding those claim'd and not yet due.... ggregate amous \$15,605 5,362 \$15,605 6,362 8,605 15,322 10,249 10,249 16,963 16,963 11,882 17,882 14,890 14,890 11,476 12,832 12,406 11,476 12,832 12,406 11,476 12,832 12,406 11,476 12,832 12,406 11,476 12,335 12,466 12,466 12, premiums during the Cempany. year : 4 \$37,218 51,648 69,516 16,422 77,970 60,806 157,743 16,952 21,792 77,830 44,143 66,298 44,143 66,298 80,586 80,566 Ætns.....
Albany....
Astor Fire...
Arctic.... \$11,423 . \$10.708 17,941 5,828 50,616 1,890 2,131 28,090 4,500 4,560 5,225 10,903 93 13,640 2,000 12,845 Continental...
Columbia....
City.....
Clinton.... 47,150 Corn Exchange. 1,759 82,645 7,790 9,600 15,822 17,390 cial Fire 27,125 40,152 5,650 East River.
Eagle...
Empire City...
Excelsior.
Fulton...
Firemens...
Greenwich...
Grocers'...
Home...
Hamilton... 38,117 99,676 37,991 52,665 161,857 59,322 195,426 45,431 7,994 18,050 15,210 11,850 27,409 22,674 16,175 12,450 11,070 7,500 30,472 19,687 12,843 10,450 Howard...... Hanover..... 970 44,984 74,098 54,122 17,600 24,607 57,848 71,884 16,720 80,784 54,511 982 6,007 3,874 10,216 Irving......
Jefferson....
Knickerbocker.
Lafarge..... 2,000 2,500 1,478 2,200 40,474 10,839 37,050 2,500 39,402 2,200 31,999 6,500 33,755 Long Island...
Mech. & Trad.'s
Manhattan...
Market...
Mercantile.... Merchants'...
Northwestern . 272,579
N York Bowery 16,346
NorthAmerican 2,500
Nossau... 6,090
North River... 22,330 5,716 301,279 3,435 12,656 14,191 27,291 2,251 7015 20,973 29,760 1,405 9,019 63,931 48,687 10,086 11,200 66,346 10,522 8,455 10,528 11,109 30,858 350,878 75,045 55,127 70,390 20,843 71,698 87,580 107,167 88,557 16,862 19,782 76,856 38,505 18,480 41,027 21,260 61,743 21,477 61,310 17,397 1,164 10,165 11,135 12,177 6,069 11,297 15,452 2,911 3,533 14,649 10,367 1,397 1,936 6,879 4,44 4,639 11,364 4,649 14,510 21,164 4,649 14,510 21,164 14,510 21,164 16,472 16,472 Nassau..... North River... N. Amsterdam. National... N. Y. Equitable N. Y. Fire & M'e 13,250 32,139 7,102 25,269 Niagara ...... Peter Cooper ... 

Totel. .... \$1,173,162 1,204,475 3,800,858 Company. Ætna ... Albany ... Aster Fire ... Arctic ... Arctic ... Broadway ... Beekman ... Brooklyn ... Common wealth ... 27,000 31,842 7,400 6,785 1,737 88,355 24,230 16,692 35,783 48,723 9,794 25,452 17,864 25,000 Commonwealth. Continental.... Columbia.... 59,905 36,000 12,000 40,000 29,904 14,249 62,164 31,260 City.
Clinton.
Corn Exchange.
Commerci'l Fire
Citizens'. ast River.... Eagle...
Empire City...
Excelsior...
Fulton...
Firemen's
Greenwich...
Greenwe's 15,000 50,400 40,000 32,000 4,475 62,555 44,321 11,407 31,391 12,062 37,058 131,363 10,450 9,000 66,949 27,000

1,500 30,584 8,644 29,929 34,844 10,909 7,000

780,568

United States... W'burg City... Washington ...

Harmony	972	Irving	60, 214
Irving	60, 214		
Jefferson	98, 770		
Knickerbocker	74, 177		
Lafarge	21, 070		
Lenox	26, 054		
Lordillard	70, 184		
Mechanis	9, 286		
Mechanis	98, 260		
Morthants	98, 260		
Morthants	98, 260		
North Western	360, 912		
North American	74, 296		
North River	97, 503		
North River	97, 503		
Nassau	27, 503		
National	27, 503		
National	27, 503		
N. Y. Figuitable	126, 810		
N. Y. Figuitable	126, 810		
N. Y. Figuitable	126, 810		
National	101, 511		
Peter Cooper	10, 714		
Pacific	91, 504		
Pacific	91, 504		
Pacific	91, 505		
Republic	53, 514		
Ruigers	9, 781		
Reliance Mutual	126, 982		
St. Nicholas	55, 387		
St. Mark's	24, 162		
Struyveant	00, 346		
United States	87, 765		
Wim'sburg City			
Washington	75, 782		
Total	24, 720, 946	30,000 39,729 55,104 24,347 17,827 8,308 17,512 29, 812 3,314 24,349 29,760 50,686 275,601 12,268 16,187 21,146 10,844 15,860 17,339 25,269 25,269 27,12 43,282 25,269 16,652 27,12 16,652 26, 49,175 16,000 20,000 60,000 44,009 19,500 61,987 36,568 52,500 59,925 36,000 32,000 9,000	

\$46,062
35,456
8,306
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83,904 20,000 54,750 29,800 4,128,276 Total.....\$4,720,946 1,632,072 1,502,273 The following companies have the right, under their charters, to take @revisles, although doing accurately a marine business. The Comptreller decided that when that power existed in a charter, a return should be made

12,417

13,210